THE TROOPS HOME AGAIN. 151 CAVALRYMEN ARE ALL THAT ARE LEFT AT THE DAM.

The Seventh Regiment Warmly Commended for the Performance of Soldierly Duties Man Incidents of thehe March | Home. With practically a full force of men at work and all but two companies of soldiers gone home, peace and quiet and the regular rouine of life are once more restored through-

ut the length and breadth of the Croton Dam Valley At the quarry near Peekskill and the new dam itself all the men reported for work who could be employed. The gangs at other points were either full or lacking only few workmen here and there. A large numper of those who have thus resumed work we old men who went out with the strike. Some two dozen of these strikers were unavoidably absent from the fact that they are locked up in White Plains Jail. Probably from seventy-five to a hundred more vanished from the scene immediately after that aweinspiring round-up of last Thursday morning, and have not yet sufficiently braced up their shattered nerves to come back to the scene. They will come trailing into the fold during the current week and will get work as vacan-

As the contractors have said from the first there is no disposition to inflict any rigid retributive fustice even upon those who went into the strike on the theory that it is one of the divine rights of man, when he doesn't want to work himself to cave in the head of anybody who does. The strikers themselves have found out that there is something off color in the premises that led them to this conclusion, and their employers have no idea of making them lose their jobs just because they slipped a cog in their reasoning on a question of political economy. Besides they prefer to have the old men who know the business rather than to break in new ones, and yesterday they made the announcement that new men who are thinking of going to the dam to get work will do well to stay away. They have more men already available than can be provided with employ-

It is evident from the expressions, direct and indirect, which have come from Gov. Roosevelt, that he has been as much impressed with the masterly manner in which the Major-General in command of the military as well as the officers and men under him have suppressed without injury to a striker, what threatened to be a murderous outbreak, as have all those who have followed from day to day the methods that have been pursued and the splendid results which have followed them. Only night efore last Major General Roe received from the rnor a letter of appreciation which read as follows:

"Let me congratulate you on the admirable manner in which you have been handling the

ike.
I suppose that in due time I will receive the ort of the inquiry into the lamentable death report of the inquiry into the lamentable death of Douglass."

The only demonstration after the departure of the militia was caused last evening by the arrival in the camp of Angelo and Antonio Rotella, the so-called strike leaders who have been since Friday in the White Plains Jail. Today their counsel, David Hunt, succeeded in inducing County Judge Lent to reduce their bail to \$1,000 each, and after this was done a bondsman was quickly secured. Marcello Rotella, the father of the Rotella brothers, accompanied them from White Plains to Croton. The party was met at the railroad station at Croton and driven at once to the camp. The two strikers occupied rear seats in the carriage, while their father and the driver sat in front. They were cheered by the other strikers as they passed along, and on their arrival at the

while their father and the driver sat in front. They were cheered by the other strikers as they passed along, and on their arrival at the Rotelia saloon they got a cordial welcome. The Rotelias responded by shaking hands with their friends and ordering numerous drinks.

It was reported late last night that James S. Coleman, the senior member of the contractors, was held up by strikers while on his way from the new quarry to the camp. It is said that the Italians did not attempt to do him any violence but stopped him to offer a few suggestions as to how they thought the strike might be settled. There have been no picket lines established but the cayalrymen were on their horses last night patrolling the outskirts of the camp in pairs and keeping a sharp lookout.

their horses last night patrolling the outskirts of the camp in pairs and keeping a sharp lookout.

The last night of the soldiers in camp was one of the dreariest of all their stay at the dam. A fog so heavy, thick and wet that it penetrated tents and clothing as well streamed down into every crevice of the valley and made the work of the night sentries particularly bad and wearing. But the sun came up so bright yesterday morning and brought with it such a June-like warmth that things were quickly dried and the men with the prospect of home before them turned out in rollicking good spirits. The two troops of Squadron A which were designated to march for the city, were under way long before the sun had got above the hilltops which surround the valley.

They were on the march before the Seventh Regiment men were fairly astir. Surgeon Cameron had telephoned ahead for a thousand sandwiches and thirty gallons of coffee to be ready for them at Yonkers, so that with the exception of a short halt for this luncheon there should be no delay in the march. The route was along the road bordering the Hudson over which Andre went one day until he met an ancestor of Deputy Sheriff Paulding and three others near Tarrytown, and so changed his plans. When the first section of the train bearing the Seventh Regiment was passing down near Dobbs Ferry at 3:25 in the afternoon, the cavalrymen were seen ambling along on the road above the railroad tracks. They were cheered and they also received various facetious offers to take them in tow.

on the road above the railroad tracks. They were cheered and they also received various facetious offers to take them in tow.

The movement of the Seventh began with the three companies under brevet Lieut-Col. Conover at the millstone quarry and the two companies under brevet Lieut-Col. Abrams at the old dam. Right here it should be said that by an inadvertence the name of Col. Abrams was omitted from the list of promotions read at the parade on Sunday in the communication that was made to the regiment from Gen. Roe. This is the more unfortunate from the fact that of all those complimented by the promotion, none is esteemed more worthy of it than Lieut-Col. Abrams. This is his fortieth year of continuous and meritorious service and the congratualtions he received from his brother officers were contribularly warm and enthusiastic. And speaking of honors conferred the singular And speaking of honors conferred the singu ar distinction which Col. Appleton received in the mist and fog of Monday night is not to be the mist and fog of Monday night is not to be mitted. Col Appleton has the honor of eing the first and only person living who has adconferred upon him the Order of the Guinea kar. The ceremony took place about 9 o'clock in Monday night and it was under the auplices of the privates of Company K. After beliving his permission to present themselves, the entire company filed down from their berth on the hillside and drew up in from their berth on the hillside and drew up in from their

Private Curtis was the spokesman and in Tivate Curtis was the spokesman and in address in which he touched with much nor upon the regiment's recent campaign, lendered the Colonel the insignia of the et. a massive brass Greek cross with an rimous carbuncle of purple-tinted glass in the tre. Attached to it was a silken ribbon red, white and green—the colors of Italy—that it could be hung about the neck. The onel replied in the same vein as that of presentation speech and all yesterday enoon while the preparations for marching the in progress, he wore the order with the of progress, he were the order with the progress, he were the order with the progress, he were the order with the property of the ribbon displayed against the progress of his navy tunic. The cross we modestly buried somewhere in the sof his clothing. To say nothing of the progress of his clothing. To say nothing of the progress of his staff, to have the exposed would have been to cover one's own breast with a shield of giit-brass.

on the hillside and drew up in front of his

together with all the women and children, apparently, who were at home, gathered on the hilisides and in the street to see the soldiers off. They looked sorry that the show was over. It was 1:4 when the march were begun and at 2:30 the entire regiment was on the train which, in two sections of live cars each and with five other cars for the baggage, was waiting at the station.

From the Grand Central Station the men marched to Vanderbilt avenue and then along Forty-third street to Fifth avenue. It was a few minutes after 4 in the afternoon, just when Fifth avenue was gayest with fine equipages and pedestrians, and the regiment had to halt in Forty-third street until the policemen had cleared the way. Then with the drum and fife corps playing "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and Col. Appleton and the Majors marching on foot ahead, the regiment swung into the avenue with the cid well-known Seventh precision of clocklike movement, and so on to the armory.

And thus ended what all are agreed was one of the most valuable training experiences better than half a dozen turns of State camp duty—which the regiment has ever had.

"I cannot find words," said Col. Appleton, "to express my appreciation of the way the regiment has berrorned its duty. There is not a blemish on the record of a single man. And I wish also to express my appreciation of our association with the other detachments

"to express my appreciation of the way the regiment has performed its duty. There is not a blemish on the record of a single man. And I wish also to express my appreciation of our association with the other detachments which have been here with us. It has been a most valuable experience for all of us."

The only military force now left at the dam is a troop of Squadron A, under Capt. Bodeley—eighty-six men—and Troop C, under Capt. Debevoise—sixty-five men.

They will remain but a very few days," said Gen. Roe. "I probably will take a run up here next Wednesday to see how things are looking and they will go very soon after that. I do not anticipate any more trouble."

By all odds the most picturesque figure at the new dam encampment was the Seventh's trumpeter, William Allen. He is the ideal type of the trim alert soldler. With his slouch hat jauntily turned up, his bugle sleing over his back and riding like mad hither and thicher executing his orders, he always caught the eye of every spectator. He served all through the Spanish war and his father is now the trumpeter of the Second Battery. Not a man in the regiment has any thing but warm words of liking for "Wille," as officers and men have come to call him.

So thus the "Guinea War" goes down into history with little left of the army of invasion save the debris of the camps in which Italian women and children began prowling the moment the last of the Seventh's gray column swung around the town in the road at the top of the hill above the Bowery. It was quite a Klondike, the site of the camps in which Italian women and children began prowling the moment the last of the Seventh's gray column swung around the town in the road at the top of the hill above the Bowery. It was quite a Klondike, the site of the camp and great store of cigar ends, string buttons, boards, hay, straw, tomato cans and assorted rubbish of all kinds was gathered in as the ligitimate spoils of war and added to the treasure chests of Little Italy and the Bowery.

The cavairymen rode into the left Croton Dam at 7 o'clook under the command of Capt. W. C. Camman and went by way of the Old Post road to Sing Sing and thence to Dobbs Ferry, where the first stop was made. The troops arrived there at 11 o'clock. The three wagons which went by another road arrived soon after and the men had luncheon. An hour was consumed in watering horses and it was not till 3 o'clock that the march to the city was resumed. At Yonkers a lot of people turned out to cheer the troopers, who by this time were dusty and dirty from their march. Here Capt. Camman ordered a rest of ten minutes. The command came down to the city by way of Sedgwick avenue and then down Seventh avenue to the Park where they turned east to Fitth avenue and so on down to the Armory. A lot of the troopers' friends. turned east to Fitth avenue and so on down to the Armory. A lot of the troopers' friends were in waiting for them there and took seats in the gallery to see the formal ending of the campaign. This occurred when each trooper had finished unsaddling his horse. All of them united in saying that it had been one of the best marches ever made by them in respect to the time consumed and the savorable conditions under which it was performed. They were equally united in saying good things about the campaign at the dam. The experience, they said, was far better than that of a State en-campment. Capt. Camman said:

campaign at the dam. The experience, they said, was far better than that of a State encampment. Capt. Camman said:

"We haven't one single thing to complain of although most of us are glad to be back. All of them are in the best of health, and we have out of the whole squadron only two lame horses. The entire command has gained a great deal in experience for we were thrown on our own resources, did our own cooking and looked out for ourselves generally."

The men of squadron A were preceded on their march by thirty-five men of troop C, who were allowed to go home under command of Lieut. Paul Grout. The latter's little command pulled out an hour ahead of the other troopers and kept that much shead of them all the way to the city. They spent three hours in resting and watering horses a little beyond Dobbs Ferry and reached their armory on North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, by way of the Twenty-third street ferry. It was about so clock by the time the horses were unsaddled, Brig.-Gen. McLeer was waiting at the armory to inquire about the welfare of the command. A few of the men who came down yesterday was a coursed for only trenty four hours, and to inquire about the welfare of the command. A few of the men who came down yesterday were excused for only twenty-four hours and they expect to return to the camp to-day.

WHITE PLAINS, April 24.—Justice Marean in the Supreme Court to-day admitted six of the Croton Dam strikers to ball in \$1.000 each. Angello Rotella, who is credited with being the strike leader, was the first to be balled. It is said that friends of Rotella came prepared to deposit \$10,000 in cash if necessary to secure his release.

his release.
The report that Sheriff Molloy had a warrant The report that Sheriff Molloy had a warrant for the arrest of Sergeant Douglass's murderer was denied by the Sheriff who said: "You can deny that Deputy Sheriff Breese or myself has any such warrant. Every effort is being made to capture the murderer but we must first know who he is." Several detectives are said to be on the case in the neighborhood of Cornell Dam.

Sheriff Molloy to-day paid off all the extra deputies whose services have been dispensed with.

with.

When Rotella was released he held an informal reception outside the jail yard where a large crowd of his countrymen met him.

Tedium of Strike Duty.

SEVENTH REGIMENT IN CAMP. Some of the Incidents That Relieved the

A novel feature of Seventh Regiment life at the camp on the scene of the new Croton Dam strike was the interchange of social visits from distant divisions of the regiment to neighbors nearest by. Probably never before in the history of the regiment had it been so divided up in an encampment as on that occasion. At one time there were five distinct camps even when companies G and H were consolidated with Company D on the dump heap flats. In the valley there were four camps, none less than a mile away by the road from its nearest neighbor, and the most distant fully six miles off. This gave an opportunity for the visits of officers and men of one command

to the officers and men of another. "Pig" teas, the men called them, although when Squadron A gave its entertainment on Saturday night at which Gen. Roe, Col. Appleton and others made speeches, it was called a camp fire. On Monday afternoon Companies D. G and H. from the flats made a visit to Companies K and I on the hill above headquarters. The visitors, headed by their officers, marched across the Bowery bridge and up the steep, winding road which is so suggestive of the approach to West Point from the steamboat landing. Arrived at the camp the men were drawn up in line with drums and fifes playing and saluted their hosts; then they stacked

arms and the pig tea was on. Col. Appleton had his headquarters with Companies K and I and on Sunday he and the Companies K and I and on Sunday he and the officers of the regiment entertained the officers of Squadron A at mess. This was in return for Squadron A's campfire of the night before. On Monday evening Major Conover and the officers of Companies A. B and E, at the quarry, came down to Cot. Appleton's headquarters for a social visit. It was not known when the invitation was given that the regiment was going home so soon and the fact. worn it exposed would have been to cover the Colonel's own breast with a shield of glittering brass.

The men from the quarry and those from the dimns from the duarry and those from the dimns down by the Bowery bridge at about the same hour -a little after to 'clock'. The guarry divisions came in on flat cars over the contractor's narrow gauge railroad, those from the business of the old dam marched all the four miles over the rugged mountain road as a preliminary to the other march of three miles with the entire regiment had hard work to the old dam marched all the four miles over the rugged mountain road as a preliminary to the other march of three miles with the entire regiment had hard work and little play, Companies C and F, at the old dam, probably had the best end of the trouble drains at the Croton Landing railroad station. It was ust to clock when the "ceneral" was sounded at Camp Roosevelt, and in an issant the white semicircular row of tents been such a couspicious detail in the striking pleture of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such. Down on the dumps the tent soft on such. Down on the dumps the tent soft of supleston's tent was the last tog odown of the strike of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such a power of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such and the proper dealers of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such and the proper dealers of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such and the proper dealers of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such and the proper dealers of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such and the proper dealers of the encampment in the hills, vanished from such and the proper dealers of the encampment provided the proper dealers of the encampment encaped to a contract of the encampment encaped to a contract the contract of the encampment encaped to a contract the encape of the encampment encaped to a contract the encape of the encampment encaped to a contract the encape of the encampment encaped to a contract the enc

hospitals of the Army. To Terminate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. WASHINGTON, April 24. - Representative

the camp down toward the river that won the admiration of the regiment from Col. Appleton all the way down.

Guarding the contractor's stables at Croton Landing was one of the details which fell to four men of the regiment every night. Private Southworth distinguished himself in this field. He found a kopie in the shape of a hen coop from which he got a good survey of the entire scene, so far as it could be surveyed in the fickering shadows of the electric light, and brought a buildog to a dead halt at the point of the bayonet the first night he was on guard. The dog turned out to be a well-meaning, good sort of a fellow and was a friend of the guard afterward.

About as dreary work as fell to the regiment was the night sentry duty at various isolated places on the wide range of territory covered, and the men on guard at the same places in the day time that had not the pleasantest task in the world. Yet there is no doub that the considerate good sense and good temper of the men of the Seventh when they had to meet and head up and turn back the densely ignorant Italians with whom they had to meet and head up and turn back the densely ignorant Italians with whom they had to meet and head to foreigners showed for the solidiers.

Now that Private A. D. Emory of Company

feeling the foreigners diers.

Now that Private A. D. Emory of Company G is home he will get the sorely needed repairs to the rear elevation of his trousers completed. On Monday he had on a sort of Garden of Eden toilet which was made out of a towel and worn front side behind and conveyed the impression all the time that he was walking backward.

More Contributions to the Sergt. Douglass THE SUN received yesterday for the family of

Sergt. Douglass, who was shot at the new Croton Dam: \$1 from "Another Citizen"; \$5 from Theodore Obermeyer; \$3 from O. Herzog.

MINERS STRIKE DECLARED OFFT Union Men Secretly Advised to Make Their

Own Terms With Operators. CUMBERLAND, Md , April 24.-It was reliably stated here this evening that the officials of the United Mine Workers had declared off the strike in the Georges Creek region and that the miners had been secretly advised to make their own terms with the operators. Organizer William Warner was telephoned to at the headliam Warner was telephoned to at the head-quarters of the union at Lonaconing and asked to verify the report. He replied that the truth would be known when it was seen what the miners did. To the strikers in the Meyersdale, Pa., region, which is included in this district, has been granted the 60 cents asked for and 1.500 men will return to work in the morning. The strike in the Elk Garden, W. Va., territory is about over, a majority of the men having returned over, a majority of the men having returned to work to work

The operators here have been advised that the strike in this region has reached a crisis, but not officially. There are 5,000 miners idle, and the supply of coal is so short that people are sawing wood right in the heart of the coal fields.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS TO STRIKE. Fifteen Hundred to Stop Work To-day -They

About fifteen hundred union electrical workers decided last night to strike for \$4 a day, the eight-hour workday and a Saturday half holiday. The strike will affect nearly all the large buildings in course of construction in this city. It will also affect the new Vanderbilt mansion at Oakdale, L. I., and many buildings in Brooklyn.

The union gave the contractors until Monday night to reply to their demand for the increase. On Monday night only ten out of seventy-two had granted the demand and although the change was not to go into effect until May 1, it was decided last night at a meeting in Wilzig's Hall, 485 East Fourth street, to order a general strike this morning. The leaders say they will not ask the other building trades to strike in sympathy.

There are about 1,800 members in the union, which is known as Electrical Workers No. 3. A number of electrical workers belonging to Electrical Workers Union No. 12 will remain at work. Strikes against the employment of members of No. 12 are in progress in one or two buildings. this city. It will also affect the new Vanderbilt

bu fldings.

CITY COUNCIL TAKES A HAND. Committee Appointed to Settle the Labor Troubles in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The City Council is attempting to bring about a settlement of the labor troubles. A committee composed of three Republicans and three Democratic aldermen has been appointed with almost unlimited powers to bring the contractors and their locked-out or striking journeymen together. The contractors still insist that the only basis of settlement is the absolute surrender of the unions

unions.

Every union plumber in Chicago was ordered to quit work this morning. The order was given at the meeting of the Plumbers' Union last night. The reason was that the master plumbers who were fighting the unions, were found to be sub-letting work to the master plumbers employing union men.

DEWEY GRAND STAND BEGUN.

Boss Carpenters Are Working on it With Saws and Hammers. CHICAGO, April 24.-Work on the grand stand from which Admiral Dewey will review the parade on May 1 was begun this morning. About fifty boss carpenters and non-union workmen are now pushing saws and driving workmen are now pushing saws and driving nails behind the high board fence that incloses the skeleton of the Federal Building. The fence will not be removed until the grand stand is completed and very probably not until just before Admiral Dewey arrives. It will be allowed to remain to prevent strikers from interfering with or assaulting the non-union laborers and to prevent them from injuring the structure after it is completed. Union pickets watched the progress of the work through cracks and knot holes, but made no attempt to interfere.

Three Hundred Shirtmakers Strike Three hundred shirtmakers, most of whom are girls, struck in twelve shops yesterday against the enforcement of a new wages scale The strikers, who work by the piece, say that formerly they were able to earn \$10 a week. Under the new scale of wages, they say, they would earn only \$6.

MUSIC WITH THEIR SANDWICHES. The Proprietors of Summer Resorts May Dis-

pense Beer and Melody on Sunday. Magistrate Connorton in the Long Island City police court gave a decision yesterday which will permit the proprietors of music which will permit the proprietors of music halls at the summer resorts to have music in their places on Sunday. Two proprietors of North Beach places were arrested last Sunday for having music and sinking. The attorney for the defendants quoted the decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen, given at the time Chief Devery raided the uptown hotels, that music could be served with the meals in hotels without the proprietor having a concert hall license. He contended that the proprietors under arrest managed Raines law hotels, and that they were serving meals consisting of that they were serving meals consisting of drinks and sandwiches. They could, therefore, have music, provided there were no dancing or performers. Magistrate Connorton decided that the attorney was correct and dismissed the defendants.

CLARA BARTON'S REGRET.

She Was Deceived by the Chicago Ambulance Corps That Joined the Boers. WASHINGTON, April 24 - Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, called on the Secretary of State to-day and expressed her regret at the action of the Chicago Ambulance Corps in joining the Boer Army as soldiers after having taken an oath to serve as neutrals in the South African War. She said that she presented a Red Cross flag to the organization presented a Red Cross har to the organization and had entire faith in the members. It was through Miss Barton's influence that the party secured permission from the Portuguese Gov-ernment to cross the Delagoa Bay territory to the Transvaal and this, she said, caused her considerable embarrassment.

Death of a Phonix Park Suspect.

WASHINGTON, April 24. John J. Coughlin, a clerk in the Patent Office, died here to-day. He was an ardent Fenian and one of the Phoenix was an argent reman and one of the Fhornix Park suspects. In the uprising near Cork, Ire-land, in 1867, he was one of the first to take up arms and was severely wounded in front of Kil-mallock barracks. For this offence he served five years in prison. On being liberated in 1871 he came to this country. His connection with the Phornix Park murders was never fully established.

Vote Against Women Nurses in Army Hospitals. WASHINGTON, April 24. - The Senate Committee on Military Affairs by a vote of 6 to 5 to-day ordered an adverse report on the bill introduced by Chairman Hawley providing for the employment of women nurses in military

Cooney of Missouri introduced to-day a joint resolution to terminate the Clayton-Bulwer

MUST PAY FOR BOYCOTTING. KEPT NICOLA DELFAVERO OUT OF WORK. WASHINGTON, April 24. Gen. Otis sent to the

He Sues the Laborers' Union Protective Society of Mosaic Workers for \$423.10 Damages and Gets It Justice Fitzsimons

urred the displeasure of the Laborers' Union Protective Society of Mosaic Workers, got a verdict for \$423 to damages yesterday in Part ciety and its walking delegate, Luciano The award was the full amount for. Delfavero was a mem-1897, when he was expelled on the charge that he had worked for a non-union employer. He appealed to Building Constructors' District Asembly 253, K of L, with which the union is affiliated. The District Assembly decided that he was unfairly expelled and ordered his reinstatement. The union refused to reinstate him and appealed to District Assembly 253 which again sustained Delfavero.

The court of the District Assembly decided

that Delfavero had been expelled on hearsay

evidence and that his expulsion was illegal. Notwithstanding this, Delfavero says, the union still refused to reinstate him and drove him away from job after job when he found work, by threatening to order strikes unless he was discharged. Finally he brought suit against the union in the City Court through Lawyers Alfred and Charles Steckler, for \$292 10, oss in wages, and \$131, costs of the two appeals. The case came up yesterday morning before Chief Justice Fitzsimons of the City Court and a jury. The witnesses examined were all Italians Delfavero swore that he had no notice of charges and no hearing before the union expelled him. He attended the meeting at which he was expelled, but before the vote he was told o get out or he would be thrown out of the

"I had a family dependent on me." he said. and could not afford to get into a fight, so I

Among the employers who were forced to discharge him were John B. Dossa, Borgia charge of complicity in the affair, had been Brothers, and Jacob Lebardt, all employing exonerated. He said also that there was no nosaic workers. Representatives of these rms corroborated Delfavero. It was testified that Delfavero was idle 127 days through the threats of the union to order strikes. The jury was only a few minutes in reaching the decision, awarding the full amount of dan ages claimed. In stating the verdict the

And we are all American citizens. An application for a stay of proceedings was nade by the counsel for the defendants but was refused. The Laborers' Union Protective Society of Mosaic Workers is composed of

foreman of the jury added:

BERTHA MELLISH'S DISAPPEARANCE. Father of the Girl Causes the Arrest of a Farm

New London, Conn., April 24 - Henry S Robinson has been arrested at Great Neck, Waterford, near here, on a charge of attempting to blackmail the Rev. John H. Mellish of Killingly, whose daughter Bertha disappeared systeriously two years ago last November from Mount Holyoke College. Mr. Mellish is nearly so years old and lives with a daughter. The missing daughter, Bertha, was about 20 years old, the child of his old age. No trace of her ould be found and offers of a reward or \$500 were posted in the hope that experienced police were posted in the nope that experienced ponce officers would attempt to find her.

Not long after the offering of the reward Mr. Mellish received a letter from Robinson saying that he believed he could put the parents on the track of the missing girl. No attention was paid to that letter and soon afterward another letter came from Kobinson. Robinson was a laborer on the dairy farm of Henry Hedden and he had conceived the notion that a young woman from

conceived the notion that a young woman from Ohio, who was visiting the Heddens, was the missing daughter of Mr. Mellish. In his second letter he made this idea known and Mr. Mellish made a journey to Hedden's place, saw the both to the Mellishes and Heddens. Then his letters ceased for nearly a year until last February, when he wrote again, setting up the claim that he knew the identity of the years.

letters ceased for nearly a year until last February, when he wrote again, setting up the claim that he knew the identity of the young woman who had visited Hedden's, that she was Miss Mellish, and that Mr. Mellish and others had refused to identify her in order to defraud him, Robinson, of the \$500 reward. The girl had lived since in various places in the southern part of this State, under several aliases, Robinson wrote, and was at present living an improper life in New York. He gave some of the alleged aliases and said that if the money was not paid him there would be more talk in the newspapers about the case.

Mr. Mellish, knowing that the girl who had been at Hedden's was not his daughter, decided upon the receipt of this last letter to have Robinson prosecuted for blackmail, and the farm hand was arrested yesterday by Sheriff P. B. Sibley of Windham county. Robinson declared that he was glad he was arrested and that he could produce the Mellish girl at the proper time. He was locked up in default of \$1,000 ball and held for the next term of the Superior Court, beginning on May 3.

Robinson is 11 years old. He came from Long Island, of which he is a native. He is filliterate. Many persons besides Robinson wrote Mr. Mellish after the publication of his offer of the reward for news of his lost daughter. One alleged identification of her came from Florida. All of the persons interested in the search for her became convinced finally that she had committed suicide.

PUNCH BOWL FOR DEWEY. St. Louis People Will Give Him a Handsome Souvenir.

Sr. Louis, April 24 Admiral Dewey will receive from the citizens of St Louis on his visit on May 3, a punch bowl costing \$3,000. It was made entirely by hand. The exterior is beaten made entirely by hand. The exterior is beaten silver and the interior is lined with gold. The bowl is two feet high from base to rim. About its top is a garland of grapes in heavy relief. Six inches below this garland and extending all around the bowl are a series of figures representing the trophies of war. These includes sunken battleships, cannon and prisoners of war. The central decoration on one side of the bowl is a figure of Bacchus. Across the top the bowl is twenty inches in circumference. bowl is twenty inches in circumference.

CHAPERONES FREE OR NO GIRLS. Dispute Which Threatens to Break Up the New Haven High School Ball.

NEW HAVEN, April 24 - A special meeting of the 100 girls who compose the senior class in the New Haven High School is to be called at once to protest against the rule that they shall not have chaperones at the annual promerade of the class unless the chaperones pay a regular admission fee. The girls say they will remain away from the dance if the chaperones are ruled out. It has been customary to admit the chaperones free. This year the class voted that chaperones were not needed.

Strangers

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PILIPINOS HIT HARD BY GEN. YOUNG. Their Loss in Three Days, 338 Killed; Ours

War Department to-day a cable despatch brief ly explaining the situation in the Philippines The fighting in northern Luzon was very severe during the past week. For some time Gen Young has been maintaining a line of garrisons to prevent the junction of the Filipinos under Gen. Tino north of the mountains near Laog and of the Filipinos south of the pass Gen. Tino has several times eluded traps set for him by the officers of the Third Cavalry under Gen, Young and written reports show that plans were being formed some time ago to force a decisive fight. Gen. Otis's cablegram to-day explains that in two days' fighting with the troops under Gen. Young from April 15 to 17 troops under Gen. Young from April 15 to 17 the loss of the Filipinos was 333 killed, while the American loss during the same period was only 2 killed and 4 wounded. The despatch says: "Early morning, April 7, several hundred Tagalos and Vizayans attacked battalion Fortieth Infantry at Cagayan, north coast Mindanao; our casualties, 2 killed, 11 wounded; enemy's loss, 53 killed, 18 wounded and captured in city, besides other losses suffered on retreat. "Young throats from northwestern Lazon in city, besides other losses suffered on retreat
"Young reports from northwestern Luzon
several hundred natives influenced by Aguinaldo's Bishop, Aglipa, attacked bis troops at
several points, and in turn had been attacked
Their loss in attack on Batoco on April 17, 106
killed, and during the entire fighting, from
April 15 to 17, 333 killed; our loss during period,
2 killed, 4 wounded. Young has plenty troops
and will have little further opposition.
"Affairs at other Luzon points improving;
local Presidents and inhabitants of towns giving information and rendering assistance;
troops now taking possession of interior small
islands."

THE WELLAND CANAL EXPLOSION. No Evidence to Connect Boer Sympathizers or

Irish Societies With It. WASHINGTON, April 24. Several reports have been received at the State Department by telegraph from Consular Agent Brush at Clifton, Ontario, opposite Niagara Falls, N. Y., in regard to the attempt to destroy a lock of the Welland Canal by dynamite. Mr. Brush said in one of his earlier despatches that the affair was supposed to be the work of strikers, but he telegraphed to-day that the striking grain handlers of Buffalo arrested on a exonerated. He said also that there was no evidence to connect any pro-Boer sympathizers with the affair. There is nothing on hie at the State Department to show that the Department had been warned of a conspiracy among members of an Irish society or societies to injure the canal. In view of Consular Agent Brush's reports the Department puts no faith in stories that Irish societies were implicated. No complaint has been received by the State Department from the British Government in regard to the attempt to destroy the lock. It is intended by the Department to make a thorough investigation of the affair with a view of taking action against those concerned if they reside in the United States.

TO PROTECT TREATY RIGHTS. A Bill Permitting Foreigners to Sue for Damages in the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 23 - The House Commitee on Foreign Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on a bil_permitting citizens of other countries to bring uit in the Court of Claims for indemnity under their rights or the principles of international law for injury to person or property. It is provided that the suit must be brought within two years after the infliction of the injury; that the plaintiff must not have resided continuously in the United States for resided continuously in the Content state of the unit of the country in the reto, and that equal rights and privileges shall be accorded citizens of the United States in the foreign State of which the plaintiff is a subject. Claims for indemnity for injuries under treaty rights have heretofore been settled by direct appropriation by Congress, though the country of the congress of direct appropriation by Congress, though merely as an act of amity and without any acknowledgment of the liability of the United

NAVY'S NEED OF MORE OFFICERS. Secretary Long Makes a Statement Showing the Present Assignments.

WASHINGTON, April 24 -In connection with the lack of officers to commission the new ships of the Navy, Secretary Long to-day sent to the Senate a statement showing that 892 officers comprising the line the Navy 459 were on sea duty, were on shore duty, 39 were on leave or iting orders, 14 were on sick leave, 12 were waiting orders, 14 were on sick leave, 12 were detailed to nautical schoolships and 3 were detailed to special duty. Another statement shows that during the month of March 295 officers, including constructors, &c., were on duty at navy yards, naval stations and training stations and that in the same period 64 vessels were undergoing repairs.

THE RUSH OF JAPANESE.

Treasury Agents to Investigate the Causes of the New Immigration.

WASHINGTON, April 24 - The Treasury De partment will send a special agent to the Pacific coast to investigate the causes for the rush of Japanese to this country. More than 3,000 Japanese were landed at Port Townsend 3,000 Japanese were landed at Fort Townsend last week and the Department has received complaints from that point and neighboring cities on the subject. The State Department has been asked to direct Consuls in Japan to look into the causes of this rush, and it is believed that the Japanese Government will take steps to prevent its subjects coming to America unless they have means for their maintenance here.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, April 24 - The cruiser Newark

arrived at Yokohoma to-day. She will probably be assigned by Rear Admiral Remey as the flagship of Rear Admiral Kempff, second in command of the Asiatic station. The cruiser Yorktown arrived at Shanghai to-day on her way to relieve the Wheeling and the Concord of the relieve the Wheeling and the Concord of the duty of protecting American missionary interests near Taku. The flagship Iowa left San Francisco for Bremerton, Wash., yesterday. The practice ship Chesapeake left Hampton Roads for Annapolis in tow of the tug Potomac. The training ship Buffalo left League Island for Norfolk and the training ship Adams left Santa Barbara for Monterey. The gunnery practice ship Amphitrite will leave Port Royal, S. C., this week for Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, where she is due to arrive on April 30, and after coaling there she will proceed to Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 24 -The following army orders were issued to-day: Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy. Assistant Quartermas-ter, from New York to Fort Leavenworth, to assume charge of the construction of public buildings. These assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted were announced:

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, Seventh Artillery, to the Sixth Artillery, Battery E.
First Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, Sixth Artillery, to the Seventh Artillery, Hattery F.
First Lieut. William K. McCue, First Infantry, to the Ninth Infantry. These transfers were announced:

First Lieut, James P. Drouillard, from the First In-fantry to the Ninth Infantry. First Lieut William K. McCue, from the Ninth In-fantry to the First Infantry Company E.

Arrangements for the summer cruise of the naval cadets on the practice ships Chesapeake and Newport are nearly completed Orders were issued to-day assigning these officers of the Academy to the practice vessels. Academy to the practice vessels:

To the Newport-Lieutenant-Commander de W. Collman, Executive Officer, Lieut W. R. M. Field, navigator, Lieuts. S. E. H. Durell, R. Stone, E. H. Campbell and J. L. Gow, in charge of engineering department, and Assistant Surgeon & Ohnessor,

To the Chesapeake - Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Calahan, Commander Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Stoney, Executive Officer: Lieut. H. Kimmell, navigator, Lieuts. W. J. Terhune, A. H. Scales, M. L. Miller, G. R. Marvel, T. P. Magruder and C. J. Long, Chaplain H. H. Clark, Passed Assistant Surgess M. R. Pigot and Chief Boatswain C. F. Pierce.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins and Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins and jour J. K. Robison have been ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment

Lincoln's Birthday for a National Holiday. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- A joint resolution introduced by Senator Lodge to-day sets apart Feb 12 in each year as a national holiday on which to celebrate the birth of Abraham Lin-

Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, April 24. Frank W. Hackett pok the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of

Washington, April 2.

took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of
the Navy to-day.

Miss Mary Thornton Davis of Worcester,
Mass, has been selected to name the torpedo
boat Thornton, which will be launched at the
yards of the William R Trigg Company, Richmond, Va., on May 15. Miss Davis is a grandmece of Capt. James S Thornton, who was
Executive officer of the Kearsarge in her victory over the Confederate cruiser Alabama off
Cherbourg, France, and for whom the Thornton was named.

GUNS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

BATTERIES FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA CLASS AGAIN DISCUSSED.

Each Battleship Likely to Have Four 12-Inch and Eight S-Inch Rifles in Turrets Besides a Brondside of Twelve Sixes - Sentiment Against the Proposed 7-Inch Guns WASHINGTON, April 24 - The question of the character and the arrangement of the mair batteries of the projected battleships Pennsyl vania, New Jersey and Georgia came up again to-day at a meeting of the Board on Construc tion, this time on a suggestion made by Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and chairman of the board that a battery arrangement similar to that of the Iowa is turret guns, should be agreed to When the board by a vote of 3 to 2 rejected the superimposed turret for the three ships of the Pennsylvania class, an alternative proposition to arrange the guns in six ordinary turrets holding four 12-inch guns and eight 8s, in addi tion to the broadside of twelve 6s, was placed before the board and agreed to by a vote of 4 to 1. Later it was proposed by Admiral O'Neil that 7-inch guns be substituted for 8s, these guns to be placed behind shields

instead of in turrets instead of in turrets.

No action was taken by the board and when the matter was brought up at to-day's meeting the proposition to adhere to the battery embracing twelve guns in six turrets, namely four 12s and eight as was submitted. While no vote was taken, it was evident that three of the four members of the board present were better satisfied with this arrangement than that embracing 7 and no turrets except for the the four members of the board present were better satisfied with this arrangement than that embracing 7 and no turrets except for the 12-inch guns, and the formal vote taken at a previous meeting will probably stand. Rear Admiral Bradford, one of the four members at the meeting, adheres to his desire to have superimposed turrets. Capt Sigsbee, the junior member of the board, who voted against the adoption of the superimposed turret and for the battery arrangement of four 12s and eight ss, was absent. The arrangement that appears to be final provides for two 12s in a turret forward, two 12s in a turret aft, four turrets, two on each beam, each holding two 8s, and broadsides of twelve 6s. The secondary battery is remarkably heavy.

The board discussed in a tentative way the battery arrangement for the armored cruisers California, Georgia and West Virginia, which are to be almost as formidable as battleships and much faster. Admiral O'Neil suggested four 8-inch rifles in turrets forward and aft, four 7-inch rifles behind shields on the upper deck, and ten 6-inch rifles in sponsons, with 14-pounders as the biggest guns in the secondary battery. There was some objection to the adoption of somany types of guns, and particularly to the 7-inch type, on the ground that it involved keeping several classes of ammunition in the magazines and the installation of several distinct sets of ammunition hoists. No action was taken by the board.

WAR REVENUE TAXES.

Details of the Sources From Which Receipts of \$182,405,292 Came.

WASHINGTON, April 24 - Secretary of the Freasury Gage sent to the Senate to-day by reuest a detailed statement of the receipts under the War Revenue act. The statement shows total receipts of \$182,405,292 from June 13, 1898. o March 31 last. Following is the table in de-

Cigars.... Cigarettes. Snuff 2,442,020 1,641,261 27,070,113 127,180 30,637 39,163 446,724 Snuff
Tobacco, chewing and smoking
Dealers in leaf tobacco
Dealers in manufactured tobacco
Manufacturers of tobacco
Manufacturers of eigars
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco
Fermented liquors 5
Additional collections on fermented liquors
stored in warehouse.
Mixed flour
Bankers capital not exceeding \$25,000
Bankers (capital exceeding \$25,000, for
each additional \$1,000 in excess of
\$25,000)

...\$183,405,292 In a letter accompanying the statement Com-missioner of Internal Revenue Wilson says.

"I would be glad to furnish a more detailed statement showing the amount received from each source under the head of Schedule A, but It is impossible to do so with any degree of ac-curacy. It would be useless to attempt to in-dicate the specific documentary taxes paid by dicate the specific documentary taxes paid by the 500,000,000 one-cent stamps used, and practically impossible in view of the fact that besides the four specific purposes for which the one-cent documentary stamp is provided by law, stamps of that denomination may be used on documents requiring a higher tax, the question being merely whether there is sufficient space on the document for affixing stamps of the smaller denominations. The same difficulty would be encountered in an effort to trace the particular documentary taxes paid by the 500,000,000 two-cent stamps used for the payment of taxes under Schedule A."

CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES. Report of Deaths Among Soldiers Sent by

Gen. Otts. WASHINGTON, April 24.—Gen. Otis has cabled o the War Department from Manila the folowing death report: Malarial Fever-April 16, Charles V. Stiles. Company H. Forty-fourth Infantry; April 15, James F. Littleton, Troop I. Fourth Cavalry; April 19, Harry E. Nash, Company D, Nineteenth Infantry

Infantry
Accidental—April 7, Harry H. Schultz, Company H. Forty-fourth Infantry, dived on rock;
March 23, John S. Dibble, Company M. Nineteenth
Infantry, killed by comrade.
Enteritis April 8, Thomas Gillespie, Company G. Eighteenth Infantry.
Typhoid Fever-April 15, Frank J. Valdez.
Corporal, Company K. Eighteenth Infantry, April
14, Dock R. Isenbarger, Company B, Thirtydifft Infantry. 14. Dock R. Isenbarger, Company B., 1881,

Mantry. Variola April 15, Arthur Gwinn, First Ser-eant, Richard Harber, Company D. Thirtyecond Infantry.
Pneumonia—April 10, James J. Curran, Troop d From Wounds Received in Action—April njamin F. Wech, Company L. Fortieth Infantry

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL. A Proposed Examination of the Suggested

Appalachian Park Site.

WASHINGTON, April 24 - The annual Agricultural Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year has been reported to the Senate from the Committee on Agriculture. As passed by the House the bill carried a total of \$3,936,800, to House the bill carried a total of \$3,936,800, to which the committee added \$22,320 net. The item of \$30,000 for purchasing and distributing valuable seeds was reduced to \$50,000 and that for publications of the Department was reduced by \$20,000. The committee increased the appropriation for forest investigations from \$40,000 to \$80,000, and directed that \$5,000 of the sum be expended to investigate the forest conditions in the southern Appalachian mountain region of western North Carolina and the adiacent States where it is proposed to establish the Appalachian National Park.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is added to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food products in foreign countries, and to inspect before shipment when required American food products intended for foreign countries

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PORTO RICAN RESOLUTION PASSED It Permits Army Officers to Hold Civil Places and Curbs Corporations.

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The House passed to-day the Foraker joint resolution to enable army officers to hold civil places in Porto Rico until Aug. 1 without losing their commissions. To it the Committee on Insular Affairs had added two sections regulating the granting of franchises in Porto Rico. Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) made a point of order against these amendments, but after a discussion of three-quarters of an hour a reading of the record showed that the point had been made too late to be effective. The joint resolution as amended was passed with Mr. Hill's single negative vote.

The resolution provides, first, that army officers may continue to hold civil places in Porto Rico without losing their commissions until their successors are appointed or until Aug. 1; second, that all franchises, privileges or concessions in Porto Rico must be approved by the President; and third, that additional restrictions shall be placed on corporations in the fellant J. R. Williams (Dem., Ill.) explained the last provision by saying that information had come to the Committee on Insular Affairs that corporations were already being organized to go into Porto Rico and buy the mortgages on all the lands in the island that they could secure. The committee wanted to do something to restrict the operations of these corporations before there should come a scandal in the island. The Post Office Appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment offered by Mr. Loud was agreed to, making as hours the maximum period which letter carriers shall work in a week of six days. On Sundays and holidays they must, in addition, perform whatever labor the necessities of the service demand. The paragraph appropriating \$1,750,000 for experimental free delivery gave rise to considerable franchises in Porto Rico. Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.)

Porto Rican Shipping Regulations. WASHINGTON, April 24 - The Treasury De-

paragraph appropriating \$1,750,000 for experimental free delivery gave rise to considerable criticism of the Post Office Department for alleged favoritism in the matter of establishing

partment to-day issued two circulars under the ew Porto Rican Government act which will take effect on May 1. One exempts from tonnage dues vessels entering the United States from Porto Rico and entering Porto Rico from the United States. This trade is now confined by military regulation to American vessels. The second dreular provides for the registry as vessels of the United States of vessels owned by the inhabitants of Porto Rico at the date of the ratification of the treaty. The Porto Rican merchant fleet consists of twenty-two vessels, of which only two are steamers. The largest of these, the Vasco, is of only 15g gross tons' burden. The others are all of less than 100 gross tons' burden. tons' burden.

SULTAN YIELDS A LITTLE. Grants Permission to Rebuild the American

College at Harpoot, WASHINGTON, April 24 Secretay Hay received this morning a telegram from Lloyd C. Griscom, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, reporting that the Sultan had acceded to the earnest demands of the United States for permission to rebuild he American College at Harpoot, Armenia, destroyed in the troubles of five years ago. The Porte, Mr. Griscom said, had issued on trade granting to the American Board of Foreign Missions, which has its headquarters at Boston, the privilege of reconstructing the destroyed

The State Department regards this action of the Sultan as a result of the efforts which the United States have been making to obtain redress for the Armenian outrages. For the last eighteen months the Department has been pressing the Sultan to consent to the rebuilding of the college, but he has heretofore because a disposition to do so, contending that shown no of the conese, but he has nerectore shown no of sposition to do so, contending that the reestablishment of the institution might result in disturbances against Americans and other foreigners. The expense of rebuilding will be borne by the Foreign Missions Board.

Secretary Hay and Mr. triscom are in con-

hers,

Two
Stores.

Department that this Government has no intention of letting the matter drop. It was explained also that the report from Constantinople that the Sultan had promised to pay the United States when he had satisfied the pecuniary claims of European nations was not true. No such condition had been attached to the Sultan's assurance of willingness to indemnify the United States, it was said.